

	<i>S. spilonota.</i> millim.	<i>S. emini.</i> millim.	<i>S. salvadorii.</i> millim.
Culmen . . . . .	23	21	18
Wing . . . . .	88	95	95
Tail . . . . .	58	58	58
Tarsus . . . . .	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Poll. c. ung. . . . .	19	19	22

The iris is brown in all three species.

I am much obliged to Capt. G. A. Shelley for the loan of a good specimen of *S. spilonota*, which it would have been impossible for me to procure from any continental collection known to me.

The synonymy of the three species of *Salpornis* is as follows:—

#### 1. *S. SPILONOTA.*

*Salpornis spilonota*, Frankl. P. Z. S. 1831, p. 121; G. R. Gray, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 7; id. Gen. of B. i. p. 144; Reichb. N. S. pl. xxxviii.; id. Handb. d. Sp. Orn. Scans. pl. 564; Jerdon, B. of Ind. i. p. 382; id. Supplem. Notes &c., Ibis, 1872, p. 20; Gould, Birds of Asia, pt. xx., fig. bon.; Ball, Stray Feath. 1874, p. 397, 1876, p. 232, 1878, p. 209; Butler, Str. Feath. 1875, p. 462, 1876, p. 37, 1877, p. 228; Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. As. Soc. p. 338; id. Ibis, 1865, p. 48 (first good descript.), 1866, pp. 228, 365; Blanf. Ibis, 1867, p. 461; Adam, Stray Feath. pt. 5; Allan and Hume, Journ. As. Soc. of Beng. 1869, pt. ii.; id. ibid. 1870, pt. ii. p. 113; id. Ibis, 1871, p. 446, 1872, p. 20; Gadow, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. vol. viii. p. 330.

*Hab.* Widely distributed through the jungles of Central India: Chanda, Behar, Oude, Sironcha, Sambhur Lake, &c.

#### 2. *S. SALVADORII.*

*Hylypsornis salvadori*, Barb. du Boc. Journ. Acad. Lisb. 1878, pp. 198, 211; id. Ornith. d'Ang. p. 289, t. x. f. 2 (fig. bon.); Shelley, Ibis, 1882, p. 255; *Salpornis salvadorii*, Gadow, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. vol. viii. p. 330.

*Hab.* Benguela in S.W. Africa, "extending across through the Mashoona country into S.E. Africa."

#### 3. *S. EMINI.*

*Hab.* Langomeri, Eastern Equatorial Africa (*Dr. Emin Bey*).

#### 4. Note on the Names of two Genera of *Delphinidæ*. By WILLIAM HENRY FLOWER, LL.D., F.R.S., P.Z.S.

[Received June 10, 1884.]

In the Revision of the family *Delphinidæ*, published in the 'Proceedings' of the Society for 1883, pp. 466-513, I have adopted two generic terms, which, as has since been pointed out to me, are not tenable, being already in use for other forms. I hope, there-

fore, that this notice may be in time to prevent their more general adoption.

These are :—1. *Clymeniz*, Gray, Synopsis of Whales and Dolphins p. 6 (1868), substituted for the earlier *Clymene* of the same author, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 237. There is, however, a well-known genus of extinct Cephalopods so named by Münster ('Beiträge zur Petrefactenkunde,' i. 1839). *Clymene* also was appropriated long before by Savi (Syst. Annel. 1817), for a genus of Vermes.

*Prodelphinus* of Gervais ('Ostéographie des Cétacés,' p. 604, 1880) must therefore be substituted for *Clymenia* as the generic appellation of the smaller, narrow-beaked Dolphins without lateral grooves on the bony palate.

2. *Globiceps*, proposed as a modification of Lesson's hybrid *Globicephala*, or *Globicephalus* as it is now commonly written, is already preoccupied, as a genus of Hemipterous insects, by Le Pelletier and Serville ('Encyclopédie Méthodique,' x. 1825). It will be necessary therefore to return to Lesson's name.

## 5. Description of a new Variety of *Lacerta viridis*, from South Portugal. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.Z.S.

[Received June 12, 1884.]

(Plate XXXVIII.)

During a recent journey in Portugal, Dr. II. Gadow collected several specimens of a highly interesting variety of *Lacerta viridis*, which he has kindly handed over to me for description. I have great pleasure in naming it

### LACERTA VIRIDIS, var. GADOVII.

A few years ago a wide gap seemed to exist between the two well-known species *L. viridis* and *L. ocellata*: the former with a very small occipital, large rhomboidal, strongly keeled dorsal scales, six or eight<sup>1</sup> longitudinal rows of ventral plates, the young longitudinally lined, &c.; the latter with enormous occipital, small granular smooth dorsal scales, eight or ten rows of ventral plates, the young ocellated &c. In 1878, however, Bedriaga<sup>2</sup> brought to light a new species nearly intermediate between the two long-known types, *L. schreiberi*, from the Province Asturias in N. Spain; this Lizard has a very large occipital, as in *L. ocellata*, and distinctly keeled dorsal scales, as in *L. viridis*. In 1880, Lataste<sup>3</sup>, turning his attention to the herpetological fauna of Algeria, showed that the *L. ocellata* of N.W. Africa was not identical with the European *L. ocellata*, as hitherto

<sup>1</sup> According to whether or not the outer, smaller, and more or less irregular, series is reckoned.

<sup>2</sup> Arch. f. Naturg. 1878, p. 299.

<sup>3</sup> 'Le Naturaliste,' 1880, p. 306.